

WEATHER
Fair to-day. To-morrow, unsettled.
Moderate temperatures, with gen-
tle, variable winds becoming
fresh from the east.
Full Report on Page 14

VOL. LXXVI No. 25,707

Germans Plot Negro Uprising In the South

Whites Prepare for Possi-
ble Rebellion When
War Comes

Pro-Teuton Schools
Basis of Propaganda

Kaiser's Agents Tempt the
Blacks with Offers of
Social Equality

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Greensboro, N. C., April 3.—As in
England, Egypt, South Africa and India,
so here in the South secret agents of
the imperial German government have
been fomenting revolt under the
pretense of spreading Kultur. They have
been industriously working to bring
about a rising of the negroes against
the whites.

The facts are difficult of access, and
for obvious reasons are discussed most
guardedly by those who know them
best. A Southerner hates to talk of
trouble with the negro. He prefers to
prepare silently to meet it, and that is
what is now going on in the South.
From North Carolina to the Gulf.

Negroes' Loyalty a Factor

No one knows how serious the situa-
tion is. The Southerner counts heavily
on the loyalty of a great majority
of the blacks and fears at the worst
local demonstrations by such lawless
and reckless elements of the negro
population as the German agents have
been able to reach. Many well known
negroes are working earnestly to coun-
teract or "backfire" the German propa-
ganda. The Kaiser's apostles of Kultur
have probably much misinterpreted
the negro character.

They could easily underestimate it.
Loyalty and mistake a kind of chronic
discontent for a spirit of rebellion.
Nevertheless, the colored population
has recently been showing symptoms of
unusual ill-temper, and there are some
cool-minded Southerners who are pre-
pared before the thing is over to see
a return of conditions similar to those
of "reconstruction days."

Rebellion Is German Object

But what the German agents have
been working to bring about is a black
rebellion through the South—a rising
of the negroes to overthrow white domi-
nation. The idea of this is not new,
first to have been broached in this coun-
try at a conference of German agents,
Mexican revolutionists and negro agi-
tators in San Diego, Cal., in April, 1915.
The plan developed at this meeting was
that in the event of war between Ger-
many and the United States the Ameri-
can negroes should rise, free them-
selves of the white man's bond, seize
arms and turn it into a black republic.
Mexican and Japanese were to have
equal rights with the negro. This plot
is referred to by the negroes, who
know of it as the "plan of San Diego."
The idea is not new, first to have been
broached in this country at a conference
of German agents, Mexican revolutionists
and negro agitators in San Diego, Cal.,
in April, 1915.

"German Schools" Resented

Naturally, the discovery of so dis-
tasteful a German propaganda has pro-
duced a lot of feeling against the "Ger-
man schools" of the South. Of these
there are a large number. Some are
Lutheran and some are private. They
have done, first and last, no good, and
very creditable work, but they have
been inevitably German, and are now
open to the suspicion of having pro-
moted, assisted and connived at the
work of the German agents.

Take, for example, two that have
known to have been traveling about
this part of the South representing
themselves as German doctors. They
are now in refuge at Elm Grove, a
negro settlement, which is
thought to be the chief seedling ground
for the propaganda of sedition.

Negroes Control 3,000 Acres

This district covers more than 3,000
acres, all of which the negroes own.
Almost the only white man who ever
ventured into it is Sheriff Stafford and
his deputies.

The origin of this negro principality
is interesting. Back in the fifties most
of the land in the Elm Grove settle-
ment was included in the plantation
of the Washington family, which worked
its acres with hundreds of slaves. Wash-
ington Hall, "the big house," was one
of the show places of the country.

But in the late days of the recon-
struction the plantation's owners were
compelled to sell an acre here and an
acre there to the more thrifty negroes.
Thus the great estate was disintegrated
and negroes became masters whose nar-
rows were slaves. The old plantation
manor still stands, a melancholy wreck
of its former grandeur, populated by a
colony of negroes.

Negroes' Minds Inflamed

The German agents, whom it is re-
ported, the negroes in Elm Grove have
now recruited, have been traveling
through the heart of the Brown Sum-
mit district, fifteen miles northeast of
Greensboro, the richest tobacco produc-
ing section in America. Posting as
itinerant doctors, they have been in-
flaming the minds of the blacks and
urging them to strike against the
United States the moment the white
man's back is turned in a war against
Germany.

Absolute social equality has been one
of the rewards which the German
agents have dangled before the eyes
of the black man. The negroes have
been told that if they will espouse the
cause of Germany the United States
will be conquered by the Kaiser's
armies and the colored race will then
be placed on a par with the white race.
Quietly, unobtrusively, the lead-
ing citizens of Greensboro are laying
their plans for defence. Little groups

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917

THERE CAN BE NO HEALING OF THE WOUND
TILL THE THORN IS REMOVED



Phantasy of U. S. Troops Abroad

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the ex-
citement of these days all sorts of
nonsensical ideas are current about
raising and sending large armies to
Europe to fight against Germany. An
army of a million men in the trenches
is the favorite suggestion, though the
numbers run sometimes as high as
3,000,000 to 5,000,000 men. To put any
such army in the field across the water
is an utter impossibility. In fact, if
there is an agitation for any such
military adventure it may be set down
as pro-German, for nothing could be
more injurious to the Allies than to
divert large numbers from productive
occupations here, or to employ a large
part of our shipping to send armies
abroad and maintain them in Europe.

As the Ship Is
To the Soldier

Shipping is the big consideration. It
was probably the cost in shipping as
much as anything else that checked the
effort of the Allies at Salonica. Mr.
Hoover, of the American Commission
for the Relief of Belgium, when he
was here said that the British had
found it required four and one-half tons
of shipping to maintain one man in the
field at Salonica. This was not to send
a trooper there, but to maintain him
after he was there; that is, to feed him,
to maintain him, to clothe him, to keep
up a hospital service and supply all
the other needs of a soldier in active
duty. Salonica is a long way from Eng-
land. France is only a short way, but
England has found that it required two
tons of shipping to keep each soldier of
hers on the West front. Only a guess
is possible as to the tonnage of shipping
required to maintain an American army
in Europe. The guess down here runs
as high as eight tons per man, which
seems excessive, until you consider that
it takes two tons per man just across
the English Channel.

Some figuring has been done here on
what it would mean to put half a
million American soldiers in France.
It would take all the shipping we now
possess suitable for the purpose, in-
cluding vessels now in coastwise trade
and all the ships now building which
will be finished in a year ten months
to transport 500,000 men to France
along with the arms, ammunition, sup-
plies, stores, food and other neces-
sities sufficient to last two months.
This is the estimate of a military
expert. It means that a year from now,
when we have half a million men
trained, by using all our available
shipping for nearly a year more we
can get them in the field along with
two months' supplies. If we can main-
tain them in the field with the tonnage
required to maintain English troops
at Salonica, 2,500,000 tons of shipping
constantly busy would keep our half
million men in food and other supplies.
If the estimate of eight tons per man
is correct, it would take 4,000,000 tons
of shipping to keep them fed, clothed
and maintained.

Unromantic Things Are
More Important

To divert any large amount of our
shipping to transporting and supplying
troops would mean that England and
France would starve, or that the troops
of England and France in the field
would go without military supplies. The
danger of a hurried over a big army, as
sane friends of the Allies here see it,
is that the country will feel that it is
doing its full duty in raising such an
army, whereas the real problem is one
of ships, and more ships, and then
again more ships to make up for the
destruction of the submarines, and per-
haps finally to enable us to send men
abroad, and also the raising and the
economical use of food, so that our al-
lies, even if there is a bad harvest
spain, may not go hungry. Food con-
trol and shipbuilding are much less
satisfying to the emotions than army
raising, but in this case they are many
times more important.

Lutheran College trying to get re-
cruits," said Gilmer, "and found there
that the young men's teachings have
been such that they will not fight un-
der the Stars and Stripes. For two
years I have been saying that the
Germans have been poisoning our edu-
cational wells in the South and no
one would listen to me."

Curfew for M. O. Tricksters

Out from the office of the Self-Help Leagues into
the homes of the poor go the inviting offers of little work
for big money.

The Widow Jones sends the \$2 asked to cover cost
of "material."

Thereafter there's activity in Washington at the
Solicitor's office of the Postoffice Department. Samuel
Hopkins Adams describes the work of the Protector of
the Poor in a fact filled article in next Sunday's Tribune.
A word to your newsdealer today will protect your copy.
You will not forget this story.

The Sunday Tribune

Army to Pick Men in Drafts of 500,000

"Selective Conscription" to
Raise Vast Force to
Fight Germany

Daniels Planning
Fleet Co-operation

President and Cabinet and
Defence Council Hold
Conferences

Washington, April 3.—War plans,
military, economic and financial, for
aggressive hostilities against Germany
only await action by Congress in a
war resolution.

Action to-day was prevented by Sena-
tor La Follette. It is expected not
later than Thursday.

President Wilson and his Cabinet
went over the war plans at a two-
hour session. Previously the National
defence council, with its civilian
advisory commission and several sub-
sidiary organizations, developed poli-
cies and details.

The navy has taken steps to insure
cooperation between the American
fleet and those of the Entente Allies,
to become effective upon the formal
entry of the United States into the war.

Important Plans for War

The most important plans under
preparation by the Administration in-
clude:

Enlistment by selective conscrip-
tion of young men for a national
army, in addition to the regular es-
tablishment and National Guard, in
increments of 500,000 until enough
have been trained to make certain
the defeat of Germany.

Organization of the nation's com-
mercial interests for economical and
effective distribution of commodities
among the civilian population.

Rapid provision of adequate means
of combating the submarine menace.
The raising of a very large sum of
money, as much as possible to be
obtained by taxation. The definite
amount of the first budget is not to
be fixed until the exact needs of the
army and navy and of the Entente
Allies are ascertained.

Purchase of supplies and equip-
ment of all kind for the army under
a provision of law which allows the
Secretary of War to fix a "reason-
able price" and division of the young
men of the country into service
classes, those to be more in indus-
tries in the army or navy to receive
insignia showing they are perform-
ing duty equivalent to fighting.

Approval Is Needed

Most of these plans will require the
authorization of Congress, but it is
believed that, once the war resolution
is adopted, further legislation will fol-
low quickly.

The Council of National Defence has
decided to name some commercial
economists to organize the com-
mercial interests of the nation for ef-
fective distribution of all necessary
commodities among the people gen-
erally. Its aim will be to deal ahead
of time with problems of war-time dis-
tribution.

Tentative ways in which the great
sums of money needed by the govern-
ment may be raised are in course of
preparation, and were gone over thor-
oughly at the cabinet meeting.

In line with the President's sugges-
tion to Congress in his address that the
present generation bear as much of
the financial burden as possible, the
ways of providing money under consid-
eration to-day included increasing the
excises, profits tax, lowering the mini-
mum for exemptions and increasing the
super tax under the income tax law,
increasing revenue taxes on some ar-
ticles and placing stamp taxes on some
articles not now taxed. The general
idea is to place taxation most heavily
on those best able to pay.

Bond Issue Planned

It is realized, however, that some of
the necessary funds will have to be
raised by bond issues in the form of
popular subscription loans. It was es-
timated by one Cabinet member that
\$10,000,000,000 in small interest loans
can be raised quickly in the United
States.

Opposition has developed to the guar-
anteeing of foreign bond issues, but it
appeared probably that the United
States, having raised money in this
country, would purchase the bonds of
low rates of interest, and in that way
furnish them with ample capital with
which to further their own war plans.

State Department,
Other U. S. Offices
Invaded by Spies

Washington, April 3.—The signifi-
cance of President Wilson's warning of
German spies "even in our offices of
government" became apparent to-day
when it was learned that on several
occasions trails of the German secret
service have been discovered within
some of the most closely guarded pre-
dicts of the executive department.

Although officials do not believe that
access has been gained by the foreign
agents to any information of great
importance, they are understood to be
convinced that not even the State De-
partment, with its highly confidential
diplomatic facilities, has been free
from invasion.

No evidence on which prosecution
can be based has been found. It is
said, but enough has been revealed to
prompt a sweeping official investiga-
tion and precautions which the de-
partment believes will safeguard its
interests more adequately in the
future.

Chairman Webb, of the House Judi-
ciary Committee, said to-night that
the espionage bill which failed at the
last session would be taken up by the
committee within a day or two with a
view to quick action.

Berlin Ignores U. S. Action; Will Refuse to Accept War; Backs Austria's Peace Move

Congress to Take Action
On War Measure To-day

Senate Will Sit in Continuous Session to
Wear Out Pacifists; La Follette Blocks Vote
for a Day; House Ready to Back Wilson

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 3.—An over-
whelming majority for the resolution
pledging the country to use all its re-
sources against Germany is assured in
both houses of Congress. Indications
to-night were that it would pass the
Senate first.

Senators Martin, of Virginia, and
Gallinger, of New Hampshire, leaders
of the two parties in the upper House,
to-night sent letters to every Senator
asking that all be in their seats at 10
o'clock to-morrow morning, prepared to
stay in session until the final vote.

"We ought not to sleep until we pass
the resolution," declared Senator Sim-
mons, of North Carolina, one of the
Democratic leaders.

Resolution Is Strengthened

The Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee to-day reported favorably the
resolution, changing its form slightly
so as to make it a little stronger even
than the measure finally introduced by
Chairman Flood of the House com-
mittee and Senator Martin yesterday.

There are two important changes.
The original statement that "the recent
acts of the imperial German govern-
ment are acts of war against the gov-
ernment of the United States" is made
to read that "the imperial German gov-
ernment has committed repeated acts
of war against the government and the
people of the United States." The sec-
ond change pledges "all of the re-
sources of the country" to bringing
about a successful culmination of the
war.

Due to the delay in appointing Re-
publican members of the House com-
mittee, that body has postponed action
until to-morrow morning. Despite the
fact that the committee, which
includes a curious large proportion
of pacifists, the committee is expected
not only to go as far as the Flood resolu-
tion, but to approve the stronger
text of the Senate committee draft.

Adoption of the resolution before to-
morrow night is predicted by members
of the committee.

La Follette Blocks Action

Action in the Senate would have
been had to-day, or at least the de-
bate would have been started, had it
not been for Senator La Follette, who
prevented its being taken up by unani-
mous consent and showed plainly that
he intended to fight the declaration of
war with all his power. When the Sen-
ate meets to-morrow, however, there is
no parliamentary device remaining by
which La Follette, or any of the paci-
fist and pro-German crowd can prevent
debate proceeding.

Seven Senators regarded as certain

to vote against the war resolution are
La Follette, Gronna, Norris, Stone,
Kirby, Lane and Vardaman. All were
among the "wilful men." Cummins
and Kenyon, of Iowa, will vote for the
declaration of war, it is declared,
while the other three who made up the
dozen, O'Gorman, Works and
Clapp, went out of the Senate on
March 4.

The discussion was opened by Sena-
tor Hitchcock.

"By direction of the Committee on
Foreign Relations," he said, "I request
unanimous consent for the present con-
sideration of this joint resolution."

"I ask that the joint resolution go
over for the day under the rule, and
object to the request for unanimous
consent," said Mr. La Follette.

"It is possible," said Mr. Hitchcock,
"that the Senator objected to the pres-
ent consideration of the resolution be-
cause the Senate has not yet before it a
printed copy of the bill as presented.
Within five minutes that printed copy
will be on the desk of each Senator."

Tries to Swerve La Follette

"I object," said Mr. La Follette, "un-
der the rule which requires it to go
over for one day."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Martin, "it
is in the power of the Senator from
Wisconsin to carry this resolution over
until to-morrow, and I am sure he has
had too much experience to make it
necessary for me to allude to the mo-
mentous consequences which are in-
volved."

"Well, Mr. President," said Mr. La
Follette, "I do not think it is quite in
conformity with the practice of the
Senate to lecture a Senator who asks
for one day's time on a joint resolution
of this importance, and I ask for the
regular order."

"The joint resolution must go over
under the rules," said Vice-President
Marsball.

"The joint resolution, of course, goes
over," said Mr. Martin, "but I have
a right to make some comments on this
situation."

The Senate finally adjourned until 10
o'clock to-morrow.

Identical speech in Germany and how
much of it is expurgated.

Austrian Situation a Mystery

At the State Department there is
apparent a strong feeling of relief. The
stage of diplomacy having passed, Sec-
retary Lansing and his assistants now
pass from the centre of the stage. They
show no signs of regret, and they in-
dicate by more free speech that the
burden is shifting. One subject is still
taboo—Austria. Mr. Penfield is com-
ing home from Vienna, but whether it
is because he is on some highly im-
portant peace mission or because he is
just coming—that nobody knows.

Wilson Sees United Nation

The White House showed the great-
est possible interest in the reaction of
the country to the President's speech
last night. Mr. Wilson is reported to be
completely satisfied that a united
country stands behind him.

President Wilson met the members of
the Cabinet as usual this afternoon.
Only formal and perfunctory state-
ments as to what was discussed or
decided upon could be obtained. It
is known, however, that beyond certain
definite plans for the navy the govern-
ment is still very busy as to just how
to go about putting into effect what
will "inevitably be involved" by the
declaration of war.

Huge Problems Faced

Just how "generous credits" are to
be made available for the Allies, just
how the paper plans for the mobiliza-
tion of the nation's industries are to
be put into effect, just how the enor-
mous sums of money which must be
raised for the prosecution of the war,
whether by special taxes or by
bond issues, or both; just how the
agricultural resources of the country
are to be so stimulated and their
products distributed to the end that
America and her allies may be fed—
all these most important problems are
pressing for solution, and the respon-
sible heads of the government hardly
have begun on them.

Enjoy the luxury of a perfect pencil.
VENUS PENCIL. —Adv.

CIRCULATION
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Net Paid, Non-Returnable

ONE CENT In New York City

Proposes Still to Treat This
Country as Any Other
Neutral

Thought of a Peace
Conference Is Urged

Czernin's Overture Is Sanc-
tioned by Germany and
All of Her Allies

Berlin, April 3.—The press report
of President Wilson's "state of war"
message reached Berlin at 10 o'clock
this morning. It is declared here
that there will be no change in the
German attitude, even if Congress
adopts President Wilson's views.

Germany will not declare war nor
take any step to wage war against
the United States.

The submarine war will be con-
tinued as it has been conducted since
February 1, but this, the officials de-
clare, is not directed more against
the United States than any other
neutral.

It is also declared that there will
be no change in the treatment of
American citizens in Germany, who
now have the same freedom as all
other neutrals. But Germany ex-
pects that the United States will con-
tinue the same treatment of Germans
in that country.

London, April 3.—An Exchange Tele-
graph dispatch from Amsterdam says
it is reported there from Berlin that
the German government contemplates
sending to all neutrals a protest
against the expected American declara-
tion of war. It is hoped in Germany,
the dispatch says, that the protest will
influence South and Central American
republics, as it will denounce President
Wilson's policy as perilous to their
neutrality.

Central Empires Sanction Czernin's Plans for Peace

Will Be Approved at Conference
of Rulers, Says Berlin
Newspaper

London, April 3.—The semi-official
Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger" declares the
proposal of the Austro-Hungarian
Foreign Minister that a peace confer-
ence be held by the belligerents was
sanctioned by all the Central Allies,
and will be formally approved by a
conference of high personages in Ber-
lin. The "Anzeiger's" article, as re-
produced by the "Rheinische West-
fälische Zeitung" of Essen, a copy of
which has been received here, says:

"The standpoint taken by the Berlin
and Vienna governments is shared
also, it need hardly be said, by the
governing circles of Sofia and Con-
stantinople, and will shortly be given
fresh emphasis by a visit to Germany
of a highly placed personage from the
Dual Monarchy."

"More unbroken and more firmly we
stand on all fronts, and more con-
scious do we feel of our power to per-
sist to the end; better are we able,
with head erect, to offer our enemies
a peace worthy for all parties for the
immense sacrifices they have made in
this war."

"Should our enemies show them-
selves now unwilling to grasp this
opportunity for preparing to end the
bloodshed and for restoring peace to
the people of Europe, they will act on
their own responsibility. We are pre-
pared to continue to hold out. On that
there is only one opinion in our quad-
rangle alliance."

Albert Jullin, leading figure in the
German shipping industry, is quoted by
the "Boersen Zeitung" of Berlin,
says a Central News dispatch from
Copenhagen, as declaring, at a meet-
ing of the Kosmos Steamship Company
at Hamburg, that he hoped to pre-
sent a balance sheet on July 1 under
"peace conditions."

A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen
says it is reported there that Herr
Ballin, who is chief director of the
Hamburg-American Steamship Com-
pany, has ordered all captains of the
line to be at Hamburg on July 1.

Capital Would Oppose Blind Peace Conference

Washington, April 3.—Reports from
Berlin that Count Czernin, Austrian
Foreign Minister, had proposed a con-
ference of belligerents without cessa-
tion of hostilities caused surprise at
the State Department, where it was
said that no such definite information
had been received. Count Czernin is
known here only to have said that the
Central Powers still considered open